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# 9th Class English

## Solved Notes Unit 11

### Unit-11: Noise in the Environment Solved Notes

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## Unit 11

## NOISE IN THE ENVIRONMENT (ماحول میں شور)

## Learning Outcomes: تعلیمی ماحصل

By the end of this unit students will:

- recognize the author's purpose and point of view
- analyze cause and effect relationship
- write a unified paragraph with its necessary elements
- share information and ideas about noise pollution
- negotiate solutions to the problem of noise pollution
- recognize transitional devices in sentences
- analyze and use adverb clauses
- write and revise application and formal letters in extended social and academic environment

اس یونٹ کے اختتام تک طلباء مصنف کا مقصد اور نقطہ نظر جان سکیں گے۔ علت و معلول کے تعلق کا تجزیہ کر سکیں گے۔ ضروری عناصر سمیت مربوط ہیرو گراف لکھنا صوتی آلودگی کے بارے میں معلومات اور خیالات کا تبادلہ کرنا۔ صوتی آلودگی کے مسئلہ پر تبادلہ خیال کرنا۔ جملے کے اندر ربط و تسلسل قائم کرنے والے الفاظ جاننا۔ Adverb Clause کا تجزیہ اور استعمال وسیع تر معاشرتی اور تعلیمی ماحول میں درخواستیں اور رسمی خطوط لکھنا اور دہرانا۔

## Pre-reading: سبق پڑھنے سے پہلے

- Which idea comes to your mind when you look at the title of the lesson and illustration?

Ans. It seems that there is a lot of noise and pollution everywhere. جب آپ سبق اور وضاحت پر نظر ڈالیں تو آپ کے ذہن میں کیا خیال آتا ہے؟ لگتا ہے کہ ہر طرف بڑا شور اور آلودگی ہے۔

- In what ways are you affected by noise pollution?

Ans. Noise pollution affects our hearing and disturbs our brain and senses. آپ کس کس طرح طریقہ سے صوتی آلودگی سے متاثر ہیں؟ صوتی آلودگی ہماری سماعت کو متاثر کرتی ہے اور ہمارے دماغ اور احساسات کو پریشان کرتی ہے۔

- What do you do to protect yourself from noise pollution?

Ans. We use noise barriers to protect ourselves from noise pollution. خود کو صوتی آلودگی سے بچانے کے لئے آپ کیا کرتے ہیں؟ صوتی آلودگی سے خود کو بچانے کے لئے ہم بائریئر استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

## For the Teacher

Conduct pre-reading activity to arouse students' interest in the topic.

موضوع میں طلباء کی دلچسپی ابھارنے کے لئے قبل ازریکٹ کری منسٹر کرائے۔  
Make them predict from the title and the illustrations about the contents of the text.  
ان سے عبارت کے مواد سے متعلق اور وضاحتوں کے بارے میں اندازہ لگوائے۔

## TEXT

1. Noise pollution is defined as any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of life. If left unchecked, it can have serious effects on the mind and body of humans as well as animals. صوتی آلودگی کی اس طرح تعریف کی جاتی ہے کہ آوازی ایسی شکل جو زندگی کے معمول کے عمل میں خلل ڈالتی ہے۔ اگر اس کو بے رکاوٹ چھوڑ دیا جائے تو یہ انسانوں جہاں تک کہ جانوروں کے ذہنوں اور جسموں تک گہرے اثرات مرتب کر سکتی ہے۔

What is normal functioning and how is it disrupted?  
Ans. Normal functioning means to live in calm and peace. It is disrupted by noise pollution.

معمول کا عمل کیا ہے اور اس میں کس طرح خلل ہوتا ہے؟  
معمول کی زندگی سے مراد امن و سکون سے رہنا ہے۔ یہ شور کی وجہ سے خراب ہوتی ہے۔

Words	Synonyms مترادفات	Antonyms متضاد
Noise (n)	/nɔɪz/	uproar, sound, cry
Pollution (n)	/pə'lu:ʃn/	contamination
Define (v)	/dɪ'faɪn/	describe, explain
Form (n)	/fɔ:m/	shape, kind
Transf (v)	/dis'rapt/	confuse, disorder
		شور
		آلودگی
		تعریف کرنا
		شکل
		خلل ڈالنا
		silence خاموشی
		cleanliness صفائی
		close بند کرنا
		mishape بد شکل
		assist مدد کرنا



**Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)**

1. Simple English: We can define noise pollution as under, "When noise disturbs the normal routine of the activity of life, it is called noise pollution." If this practice is not controlled, it can leave serious impacts on the physical and mental health of people as well as animals.

پاکستان میں صوتی آلودگی بے آرامی، اضطراب اور تکلیف کے بڑے ذرائع میں سے ایک ہے۔ شہری علاقوں اور بڑے شہروں میں صوتی آلودگی خطرناک سطح تک پہنچ گئی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر پنجاب ماحولیاتی تحفظ ایجنسی کا سروے دعویٰ کرتا ہے کہ لاہور میں شور کی سطح 91 ڈیسی بلز (آواز کی شدت کا یونٹ) تک پہنچ گئی ہے جبکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ 75 ڈیسی بلز ہی قابل قبول ہونی ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے اتنے زیادہ لوگوں کی ذہنی اور جسمانی صحت پر پہلے ہی خطرے میں ہے۔

2. Simple English: The author says that in Pakistan, noise pollution is the biggest source of uneasiness, distress and permanent trouble. Its level is alarmingly high in towns and cities. The author gives the example of research of the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency. Its research shows that noise level in Lahore has reached 91 decibels. On the other hand, the recommended level is 75 decibels. This high level shows that the mental and physical health of so many people is already at a very dangerous level.

پاکستان میں صوفی آلودگی کی بڑی بڑی وجوہات سڑک پر ٹریفک، چھیری مقامات، الیکشروں کے آلات کا لاپرواہی سے استعمال اور بلند آواز والے انداز ہیں۔ مختلف ذرائع آمدورفت جیسے کہ گاڑیوں، ہوائی جہازوں، ریل گاڑیوں اور بحری جہازوں سے آنے والا شور انسانی معاشرے کے لئے انتہائی پریشان کن ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ آبادی میں اضافے اور شہری علاقوں کی ترقی کے ساتھ ساتھ گاڑیوں والی ٹریفک کی تعداد بھی بہت بڑھ گئی ہے۔ اس چیز نے خاص طور پر ڈرائیوروں کی طرف سے بلا جواز ہارن بجانے کی شکل نے بے انتہا صوفی آلودگی کو جنم دیا ہے۔ ایئر پورٹ اور ریلوے اسٹیشن کے قریب تیزی سے بڑھتی ہوئی رہائشی کالونیوں نے بھی وہاں کے کینوں کو صوفی آلودگی کے مستقل اور نامزد رسول کے سامنے بے نقاب کر دیا ہے۔



## Noise In The Environment

435

## Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

Q. Analyze paragraph for topic sentences, supporting sentences and concluding sentences.

موضوعی جملوں، معاون جملوں اور نتیجہ دہانے جملوں کے طور پر جملوں کا تجزیہ کریں۔

Words		Synonyms مترادفات	Antonyms متضاد
Cause (n)	/kəʊz/	کار	effect اثر
Construction (n)	/kən'strʌk.ʃn/	کنسٹرکشن	demolish تخریب
Site (n)	/saɪt/	سائٹ	disposition بد مزاج
Careless (adj)	/'keə.ləs/	کیئرلیس	careful محتاط
Appliances (n)	/ə'plaɪ.əns/	اپلائنسز	physical جسمانی
Pattern (n)	/'pæ.tn/	پٹرن	modeless بے انداز
Modes (n)	/məʊdɪz/	موڈ	
Stressful (adj)	/'stres.fl/	شریش فیل	appealing دلکش
Community (n)	/kə'mju.nə.ti/	کمیونٹی	individual انفرادی
Growth (n)	/grəʊθ/	گروث	decline کمی
Development(n)	/di'vel.əp.mənt/	ڈیولپمنٹ	backwardness پیچیدگی
Multiply (v)	/'mʌl.ti.plai/	مٹی پلائی	decrease کم ہونا
Give rise to (v)	/gɪv/ /raɪz/ /tu:/	گورائز تو	result نتیجہ
Immense (adj)	/'ɪmens/	ایمنس	tiny معمولی
Honking (v)	/hɒŋk/	ہونک	silence خاموشی
Mushroom(adj)	/'mʌʃ.ru:m/	مش روم	slow سست
Expose (v)	/ek'spəʊ.z/	ایکس پوز	cover ڈھانپنا
Permanent (n)	/'pɜː.mə.nənt/	پرمیننٹ	temprary عارضی
Unavoidable(adj)	/'ʌn.ə'vɔɪ.də.bəl/	ان اوڈ ایبل	uncertain غیر یقینی
		reason	
		building, erection	
		location, spot, place	
		hasty, negligent	
		apparatus, device	
		device, method, plan	
		kind, form	
		burden-some, worrying	
		locality, population	
		increase, excess	
		progress, advancement	
		increase, grow	
		cause	
		Utter, severe, great	
		sounding of horn	
		rapid, quick, swift	
		open, reveal	
		regular, constant	
		essential, necessary	

3. Simple English: The author says that transport, under construction places, irresponsible use of electronic vehicles and loud noise speeches are the major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan. High-pitched voices that come out of various kinds of transportation cause a great distress to human beings. The various forms of transport include all kinds of vehicles, aeroplanes, trains and ships. The number of vehicles has dangerously increased due to growth in population and vast expansion of cities. This has created great noise pollution in the form of horns, specially the unwarranted horns. Moreover, the lives of people who live near the airports and railway stations are in constant trouble of noise pollution. Now, it has become impossible for those people to avoid this noise pollution.

4. Another source of noise pollution in urban areas is the work on construction sites. Construction work in urban areas is usually slow and time-consuming. The transport and equipment used at construction sites, its grilling and piercing sound is a big source of noise pollution. It not only disturbs the general public but also affects mental health of construction workers by causing fatigue.

Words		Synonyms مترادفات	Antonyms متضاد
Usually (adv)	/'juː.zu.ə.li/	یو یوالی	unusually غیر معمولی
Time-consuming(n)	/taɪm.kən.sjuː.mɪŋ/	ٹائم کنزیمنگ	quick تیز
Transport (n)	/træn'spɔːt/	ٹرانسپورٹ	
		generally	
		time-taking	
		vehicle, carriage	



## Noise In The Environment

436

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

Equipment (n)	/i'kwip.mənt/	ایکواپمنٹ	tools	اوزار / آلات	physical	جسمانی
Piercing (n)	/i'piə.sɪŋ/	پانی ارسنگ	penetrating	چھیدنا	silent	پرسکون
Drilling (n)	/drɪl/	ڈرلنگ	piercing, pricking	سوراخ کرنا	replenish	بھردینا
Disturb (v)	/dɪ'stɜ:b/	ڈسٹرب	hamper, hinder	پریشان کرنا	please	خوشی کرنا
Effect (v)	/i'fekt/	ایفیکٹ	bring about, cause	باعث ہونا	cause	وجہ
Cause (v)	/kɔ:z/	کار	bring about	وجہ بننا	effect	باعث ہونا
Mental (n)	/i'men.təl/	مینٹل	intellectual	ذہنی	physical	جسمانی
Fatigue (n)	/fə'ti:g/	فٹیک	exhaustion, tiredness	تھکاوٹ	ease	سکون

4. Simple English. In cities, construction is another cause of pollution. It is often observed that this sort of work continues for a long period due to slow speed of construction. Usually, huge vehicles are used to carry construction material. Moreover, construction machinery is used, grills are made and drills are used to make holes at such places. All these things produce ear splitting noise. This noise troubles the people in general as well as leaves a tiring effect on the labourers who work there.

5. Use of technology is another cause of noise pollution. For example, unmonitored use of mobile phones, electricity generators, music system and TV, all become irritants from time to time. People usually do not switch off their mobiles or put them on silent modes when they enter offices, hospitals, schools and colleges. They also use electricity generators excessively in residential areas and put other residents ill at ease. Moreover, listening to loud music or TV on a loud volume is another source of noise pollution. For this, people need to develop some civic responsibility so that others may not be in trouble because of these careless actions.

میکنا لوجی کا استعمال صوتی آلودگی کا ایک اور سبب ہے مثال کے طور پر موبائل فون، بجلی کے جزیئر، موسیقی کے نظام اور ٹی وی کا بغیر جانچ کے استعمال وقتاً فوقتاً تمام اشتعال انگیز بن جاتے ہیں۔ دقاتر، ہسپتالوں، سکولوں اور کالجوں میں داخل ہوتے وقت لوگ عام طور پر اپنے موبائل فون بند نہیں کرتے یا ان کو خاموشی کے انداز میں نہیں کر لیتے ہیں۔ وہ رہائشی علاقہ جات میں بجلی کے جزیئر بھی بکثرت استعمال کرتے ہیں اور دوسرے مکینوں کو پریشان کرتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں بلند آواز میں موسیقی یا ٹی وی سننا صوتی آلودگی کا ایک اور سبب ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لئے لوگوں میں شہری ذمہ داریاں پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے تاکہ ان لا پرواہانہ اعمال کی وجہ سے دوسرے تو پریشان نہ ہوں

How does technology increase noise pollution? What are technology-based irritants?

Ans. Technology-based things produce horrible sounds which increase noise pollution. Mobile phones, electricity generators, music systems, radio, TV and loudspeakers are such irritants.

میکنا لوجی صوتی آلودگی کس طرح بڑھاتی ہے؟ میکنا لوجی کی بنیاد پر اشتعال انگیز کون سے ہیں؟ میکنا لوجی والی چیزیں خوفناک آواز پیدا کرتی ہیں جو آلودگی میں اضافہ کرتی ہیں۔ موبائل فون، بجلی کے جزیئر، میوزک سسٹم، ریڈیو، ٹی وی اور لاء اسپیکر اس قسم کی برہم کرنے والی چیزیں ہیں۔

Words	Synonyms	متضادات	Antonyms	متضادات
Irritant (n)	/i'r.i.tənt/	ایریٹنٹ	aggravating	اشتعال انگیز
Unmonitored (adj)	/ʌn-'mɒn.i.təd/	ان مانیترو	unchecked	بغیر جانچ کے
Excessively (adj)	/ək'ses.ɪv.li/	ایک سیسوی	enormously	بکثرت
Ill at ease. (v)	/ɪl/ /ət/ /i:z/	ال ایٹ ایز	disturb	پریشان کرنا
Need (n)	/ni:d/	نیڈ	necessity	ضرورت
Develop (v)	/dɪ'vel.əp/	ڈیولپ	create, increase	بڑھانا
Civic (adv)	/sɪv.ɪk/	سوک	municipal	شہری، مدنی
Responsibility	/rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪl.i.ti/	ریسپانسیبلیٹی	answerability	ذمہ داری
Trouble (v)	/trəb.l/	ٹربلڈ	upset, worried	پریشان ہونا
Careless	/keə.ləs/	کیئرلس	hasty, negligent	لا پرواہ، تیز



5. Simple English: Another cause of noise pollution is the use of modern machines. Use of mobile phones, electricity generators, loud music and use of TV are the sources of irritation. In this way, they cause great noise pollution. It is generally observed that people do not keep their mobile phones on silent mode or switched off when they are at work in offices, clinics, schools and colleges. Excessive use of electric generators in the residential areas causes discomfort to the people. Another source of noise pollution is listening to loud music on TV on a loud volume. To solve this problem, we should develop civic sense among the people. If this is done, others will be at ease when they do not do any irresponsible deed.

6. Noise pollution causes not only environmental damage but it also has a negative impact on human health. It can cause aggression, hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, restlessness, depression and insomnia. Insomnia can further lead to anxiety, bad temper and emotional stress. In addition, noise pollution can seriously affect learners. This gives them unnecessary mental and physical tension.

Words	Synonyms	متراذفات	Antonyms	متضاد
Environmental(adv)	/ɪnvaɪənməntəl/	ماحول کے متعلق	foreground	پیش رو
Damage (n)	/ˈdæm.ɪdʒ/	نقصان	benefit	فائدہ
Impact (n)	/ɪm.pækt/	اثر	cause	سبب
Aggression (n)	/əˈɡres.ən/	جہادیت	peace	سکون
Hypertension (n)	/ˌhaɪ.pəˈten.tʃən/	فشارخون	normal	معمول کا
Stress (n)	/stres/	دباؤ	relaxing	آرام دہ
Restlessness (n)	/ˈrest.lə.sənəs/	بے چینی	peace	امن
Depression (n)	/dɪˈpreʃ.ən/	مایوسی	satisfaction	رضامندی
Insomnia (n)	/ɪnˈsɒm.ni.ə/	بے خوابی	sleep	خواب
Further (adj)	/ˈfɜː.ðər/	مزید	less	کم
Anxiety (n)	/æŋˈzaɪ.ə.ti/	اضطراب	serenity	سکون
Bad-tempered (n)	/ˌbædˈtemp.əd/	بد مزاجی	good-temper	اچھا مزاج
Emotional (adv)	/ɪˈməʊ.ʃən.əl/	جذباتی	cold	سکون
Seriously (adv)	/ˈsiə.ri.ə.sli/	جدیدگی سے	slightly	بہت
Unnecessary (adj)	/ʌnˈnes.ə.ser.i/	غیر ضروری	necessary	ضروری
Tension (n)	/ˈtent.ʃən/	دباؤ	satisfaction	رضامندی

6. Simple English: The author says that noise pollution is very greatly harmful for environment. It also causes negative effects on human health. It is a great cause of strain for human beings. It brings about violence, high blood pressure, deep anxiety, impaired hearing, discomfort, disappointment and sleeping sickness. This sleeplessness causes uneasiness, anger and emotional strain. Besides this, it is very harmful for the students. They cannot study attentively in this troubling noise. In this way, it interrupts their learning progress. As a result, they cannot prepare for their examination properly and hence become tense and worried.



## Noise In The Environment

438

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

7. In Pakistan, there is a dire need to bring down the noise levels, coming from different sources. The government must gear up and utilize various means to control unwarranted noise levels. For example, the Punjab Environment Protection Agency recommends around 55 decibels of noise level in residential colonies and 75 decibels in commercial areas. These figures must be strictly enforced by the government. Furthermore, the government should ensure smooth traffic flow, block noise emitting vehicles from roads, use noise barriers where necessary, and expedite construction work to minimize noise pollution. Also, the residential societies should come forward, frame and enforce rules in their areas to check unnecessary noise producing agents. Offices, hospitals and academic institutions should strictly prohibit the use of mobile phones on campuses for better noise management. Moreover, people should be discouraged to speak loudly in these areas.

پاکستان میں مختلف ذرائع سے آنے والے شور کی سطح کو کم کرنے کی شدید ضرورت ہے۔ حکومت کو چاہیے کہ بلا جواز شور کی سطح کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے مختلف وسائل کو بڑھائے اور بروئے کار لائے۔ مثال کے طور پر پنجاب ماحولیاتی تحفظ ادارے رہائشی کالونیوں میں 55 پونٹ (ڈیسی بل) اور کاروباری علاقوں میں 75 ڈیسی بل شور کی شدت کی سفارش کرتی ہے۔ حکومت کو چاہیے کہ ان اعداد کا سختی سے نفاذ کرے۔ مزید یہ کہ حکومت کو چاہیے کہ ٹریفک کاررواں بہاؤ یقینی بنائے۔ سڑکوں پر سے شور پیدا کرنے والی گاڑیاں روکے جہاں ضروری ہو شور کی رکاوٹیں استعمال کرے، اور صوتی آلودگی کم کرنے کے لئے تعمیراتی کام کو تیز کرے۔ رہائشی سوسائٹیاں بھی آگے آئیں اور اپنے علاقوں میں غیر ضروری آواز پیدا کرنے والے وسائل کو روکنے کے لئے اصول بنانا کرنا فائدہ کریں۔ شور کم کرنے کے بہتر انتظام کے لئے دفاتر، ہسپتال اور تعلیمی ادارے اپنے کمپسوں پر موبائل فون کا استعمال سختی سے منع کریں۔ مزید برآں ان علاقوں میں ہاؤس بلنڈ بولنے پر لوگوں کی حوصلہ شکنی کی جانی چاہیے۔

What harmful effects is noise pollution causing on human health?

Ans. Noise pollution is causing aggression, hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, restlessness, depression and insomnia.

صوتی آلودگی انسانی صحت پر کون سے نقصان دہ اثرات ڈال رہی ہے؟  
صوتی آلودگی جارحیت، بلند فشار خون، دباؤ کا بلند لیول، سماعت کا نقصان، بے چینی، تھکاؤ اور بے خوابی کا باعث بن رہی ہے۔

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Dire (adj)	/daɪər/	utter, necessary, deep
Bring down (v)	/brɪŋ/ /daʊn/	lessen, decrease
Gear up (v)	/ɡɪər/ /ʌp/	increase, accelerate
Utilize (v)	/'juː.tɪ.laɪz/	bring to use
Various (adv)	/'veə.ri.əs/	several, different
Means (n)	/miːnz/	sources, agencies
Recommend (v)	/'rek.ə'mend/	suggest, advise
Commercial (n)	/'kə.mɜː.ʃəl/	of business
Strictly (adv)	/'strikt.li/	firmly, sternly
Enforce (v)	/'ɪn'fɔːs/	promulgate
Furthermore	/'fɜː.ðə'mɔːr/	in addition to
Ensure (v)	/'ɪn'ʃʊə/	confirm, make certain
Smooth (adj)	/'smuːð/	regular, rhythmic
Flow (n)	/'fləʊ/	running, moving
Emit (v)	/'ɪmɪt/	cast out, eject
Barriers (n)	/'bær.i.ər/	hurdles, obstacles
Expedite (v)	/'ek.spə.dart/	accelerate, hasten
Minimise (v)	/'mɪn.i.maɪz/	decrease, lessen
Frame (v)	/'freɪm/	make, chalk out



## Noise In The Environment

439

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

Producing (adj)	/prə'dju:s/	پروڈیوسنگ	creating, generating	پیدا کرنے والے	lose	کھودنا
Academic (n)	/æk.ə'dem.ɪk/	اکیڈمک	of education	تعلیمی	non-teaching	غیر تعلیمی
Strictly (adv)	/'strikt.li/	سٹرکٹلی	sternly, firmly	سختی سے	mildly	نرمی سے
Prohibit (v)	/pru:'hɪbɪt/	پروہیٹ	forbid, stop	منع کرنا	allow	اجازت دینا
Management(v)	/mæn.ɪdʒ.mənt/	منجمنٹ	handling, supervision	نگرانی۔ انتظام	uncontrol	بے قابو
Discourage (v)	/di'skʌr.ɪdʒ/	ڈسکراج	disfavour, dissuade	جوسلہ کھنی کرنا	encourage	جوسلہ بڑھانا

7. Simple English: In Pakistan, daring steps are required to cope with the problem of noise pollution caused by various means. The government should produce various means and bring them to use in order to check unnecessary noise. Only 55 decibels in residential areas and 75 decibels in commercial areas are allowed by the PEPA. The government should utilize all possible means to bring the level of noise pollution to the recommended level. Moreover, in order to cut down the noise to a minimum level, the government should show strictness to regulate traffic flow, ban the noise producing vehicles, promulgate noise restrictions and complete the construction work speedily. The residential societies should also play their part in this field. They should frame rules and implement them to reduce needless noise from their colonies. The use of mobile phones in hospitals, offices and educational institutions should be very strictly banned. Furthermore, the people who are in the habit of speaking in high-pitched tone should be discouraged.

8. Noise pollution is a serious issue مسئلہ and needs more attention توجہ at local مقامی and state ریاستی level. People must develop more awareness آگاہی about the dangerous خطرناک impact اثر of noise on human health صحت. It, is therefore, a need to acquire حاصل کر more civic sense شہری احساس and responsible ذمہ دار attitude رویہ to avoid the unnecessary غیر ضروری use of this irritant انگیز in the environment ماحول. Only then our country would be a much quieter پرسکون and much more peaceful پرامن place to live in.

صوتی آلودگی سنگین مسئلہ ہے اور مقامی اور ریاستی سطح پر اسے زیادہ توجہ کی ضرورت ہے۔ لوگوں کو چاہیے کہ انسانی صحت پر شور کے خطرناک اثرات کے بارے میں زیادہ آگاہی پیدا کریں۔ اس لیے ماحول میں اس اشتعال انگیز کے غیر ضروری استعمال سے بچنے کے بارے میں زیادہ احساس شہریہ حاصل کرنے اور ذمہ دار رویہ حاصل کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ صرف جب ہی ہمارا ملک زیادہ پرسکون اور رہنے کے لئے زیادہ پرامن مقام ہوگا۔

How can we cope with this serious issue?

Ans. We should create civic sense among the people. We should tell them to avoid unnecessary use of technology-based irritants. Strict punishments should be awarded to the defaulters.

اس صحیر مسئلہ سے ہم کس طرح نمٹ سکتے ہیں؟ ہمیں عوام میں احساس شہریہ پیدا کرنا چاہیے۔ ان کو بتائیں کہ ٹیکنالوجی والے اشتعال انگیز کے غیر ضروری استعمال سے گریز کریں۔ قصور واروں کو سخت سزا دی جائے۔

Words	Synonyms مترادفات	Antonyms متضاد
Issue (n)	/ˈɪʃ.uː/	problem, matter مسئلہ
Attention (n)	/əˈten.tʃən/	heed, thought توجہ
Local (adj)	/ˈləʊ.kəl/	regional مقامی
State (adv)	/steɪt/	of the government ذیلی
Awareness (n)	/əˈweə.nəs/	familiarity, knowledge آگاہی
Dangerous (adj)	/ˈdeɪn.dʒərə.s/	hazardous, perilous خطرناک
Impact (n)	/ˈɪm.pækt/	result, effect اثر
Acquire (v)	/əˈkwaɪər/	gain, get حاصل کرنا
Civic (adj)	/ˈsɪv.ɪk/	community, public شہری
Responsibility (n)	/rɪˈspɒnsɪˈbɪlɪti/	answerable, duty ذمہ داری
Attitude (n)	/ˈæt.ɪ.tjuːd/	behaviour, method رویہ
Avoid (v)	/əˈvɔɪd/	escape, shun بچنا
		solution حل
		inattention بہتوجہی
		foreign غیر ملکی
		personal ذاتی
		ignorance جہالت
		safe محفوظ
		cuase وجہ
		lose کھودنا
		irresponsibility رد عمل
		reaction سامنا کرنا
		face



## Noise In The Environment

440

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

Unnecessary(adj)	/An'nes.ə.səri/	ان کی سیری	not needed	غیر ضروری	necessary	ضروری
Irritant (adj)	/'ir.ɪ.tənt/	اری ٹینٹ	annoying, upsetting	اشتعال انگیز	pleasing	خوش کن
Quieter (adj)	/kwaɪət/	کو آئیر	peaceful, calm	پرسکون	disturbing	پریشان کن
Peaceful (adj)	/'pi:sl/		quiet, calm	پرسکون		

8. Simple English: The problem of noise pollution is a very serious one. The people as well as government should pay special attention to it. People should understand the harmful effects of noise pollution on human health. Hence, we should create civic sense and responsible attitude in people. If we do so, we will be able to avoid the use of unnecessary distresses in our society. As a result of all this, our country will become a very peaceful and charming place. It will then really be a place worth living.

## Theme:

موضوع/المسئله

The lesson gives awareness about the negative impact of noise pollution on human and animal health. It describes the major contributors of noise pollution and how they affect mental and physical health. It also outlines various solutions to combat the problem of noise pollution.

یہ سبق انسانی اور حیوانی صحت پر صوتی آلودگی کے منفی اثرات کے بارے میں آگاہی دیتا ہے۔ یہ صوتی آلودگی میں بڑے حصہ ڈالنے والے عناصر بیان کرتا ہے۔ اور یہ کہ وہ کس طرح ذہنی اور جسمانی صحت پر اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ صوتی آلودگی کے مسئلہ سے نمٹنے کے لئے مختلف حل پیش کرتا ہے۔

## Glossary: فرہنگ

Distracts	منتقل کرنا	disturbs	Patrolling	نگہ رانی کرتا	guarding
Immense	بہت بڑا	huge	Insomnia	بے خوابی	sleeplessness
Mushrooming	برخاستا ہوا	growing	Irritant	اشتعال انگیز	annoying
Excessively	بہت زیادہ شدید	extremely			

## Oral Activity: ذہنی سرگرمی

## Group Discussion: اجتماعی بحث

From groups of four and make a plan to control the effects of noise pollution in your school. First, list the sources that produce noise around your school. For every source, find a practical solution to overcome the problem of noise pollution. Share your findings in a class presentation.

چار کا گروپ بنائیں اور اپنے سکول میں صوتی آلودگی کے اثرات کنٹرول کرنے کا منصوبہ بنائیں۔ سب سے پہلے ان چیزوں کی فہرست بنائیں جو آپ کے سکول کے ارد گرد شور پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ صوتی آلودگی پر قابو پانے کے لئے ہر مسئلے پر قابو پانے کے لئے عملی حل تلاش کریں۔ اپنے نتائج کا کلاس کے اجتماع میں تبادلہ کریں۔

## Comprehension

A. Cause and effect and solutions. وجہ، اثر اور حل

Do you worry about pollution? Complete the table below with your partner(s). List the causes of noise pollution. What are their effects? Can you think of some solutions to these problems?

کیا آپ آلودگی کے بارے میں پریشان ہیں؟ اپنے ساتھی کے ساتھ مل کر ذیل جدول مکمل کریں۔ صوتی آلودگی کی وجوہات لکھیں۔ ان کے کیا اثرات ہیں؟ کیا آپ ان مسائل کا کوئی حل سوچ سکتے ہیں؟

Causes of noise pollution	Effects of noise pollution	Solution
honking	irritability	strict rules to check honking
Construction Sites	mental fatigue	strict rules to accelerate building
Music System	Hearing problems	Ban on loud music

## B. Answer the following questions.

درج ذیل سوالوں کے جواب دو۔



## Noise In The Environment

441

## Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

1. How do you define noise pollution?

Ans. Noise pollution is any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of life.

2. How is transport a source of noise pollution?

Ans. Noise coming from transport like vehicles, airplanes, trains and ships is stressful for humans. Unwarranted honking by drivers causes pollution.

3. How is construction work a cause of noise pollution?

Ans. Grilling and piercing sound of the equipments used at construction sites is a big source of noise pollution.

4. How is the use of technology causing noise pollution?

Ans. Mobile phones, electricity generators, loud music on TV or loud volume are causing noise pollution.

5. Why is noise dangerous for human health?

Ans. Noise causes aggression, hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, restlessness, depression, sleeping sickness, anxiety, bad temper and emotional stress.

6. What kind of precautions may reduce noise coming from electronic devices?

Ans. Mobile phones should be kept on silent mode. Noise producing vehicles and electricity generators should be banned. Radio and TV should be kept on low voice.

C. In paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 the writer is describing the cause, effect and solution to noise pollution. Identify and summarize these.

Ans. CAUSES: Transportation, construction sites, careless use of electronic appliances and loud speech patterns cause noise pollution. These are highly stressful for human communities. Grilling and piercing sound of construction equipment at construction sites disturbs the general public and causes mental fatigue to workers. Mobile phones, electricity generators, loud music and TV are irritant and cause environmental damage which has negative impact on human health.

EFFECTS: Noise pollution causes aggression, hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, restlessness, depression, sleeping sickness, anxiety, bad temper and emotional stress. The students are distracted and lose concentration due to mental tension.

SOLUTION: In order to check this nuisance, the government should use all means to curb this tendency. It should strictly enforce the rules framed by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency. It should ensure smooth flow of traffic, block noise emitting vehicles, use noise barriers and accelerate construction work. It should prohibit the use of mobile phones in the offices and institutions and discourage the people who speak with loud voice. It should also create civic sense among the people.

## Vocabulary

A. Write the synonyms of the following words.  
disrupts (Para 1) disturb

nuisance (Para 2)

درج ذیل الفاظ کے مترادفات لکھیں۔  
affliction



## Noise In The Environment

442

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

rapid (Para 3)

quick

piercing (Para 4)

ear-splitting

unmonitored (Para 5) unsupervised

B. How many words can you form from these root words?

ان اساس الفاظ سے آپ کتنے الفاظ بنا سکتے ہیں۔

Ans. 1. Pollute: Pollute, polluting, pollution, pollutants, polluter, pollutive, pollutedness.

2. Construct: Constructed, constructing, constructor, construction, constructible, constructability, constructional, constructionally, constructionism, constructionist.

3. Develop: Developed, developing, development, developable, developability, developer, developmental, developmentalist, developmentally, developmentary.

C. Choose five words you have made from the root words and use them in sentences.

اساس الفاظ سے بنائے الفاظ میں سے پانچ الفاظ چن کر جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔

Ans. 1. Contaminate: The contaminated water causes diseases.

2. Defile: We should not defile water for human use.

3. Build: We have built a new house.

4. Promote: We must promote literacy.

5. Broaden: Education broadens man's vision.

## Grammar

## Transitional Devices:

(رابطہ قائم کرنے یا تبدیلی بیان کرنے والی عبوری جوڑ کی تراکیب)

Transitional Devices are words and phrases that connect parts of your writing. They link sentences and paragraphs together to maintain continuity of ideas.

تقریباً ہر تراکیب مرکبات ناقص ہیں جو آپ کی تحریر کے حصوں کو ملاتے ہیں۔ خیالات کا تسلسل قائم رکھنے کے لئے یہ جملوں اور جملہ گروپوں کو ملاتے ہیں۔

The following is a list of some commonly used transitional words or phrases.

درج ذیل عام طور پر استعمال ہونے والے مرکبات ناقص یا جملوں کی فہرست ہے۔

Types اقسام	Transitional device
Addition اضافہ	and, again, besides, finally, further, furthermore, too, next, lastly, moreover, in addition, first (second, etc.)
Comparison تقابل	but, yet, on the other hand, however, nevertheless, on the contrary, by comparison, where, compared to, although, meanwhile, after all, in contrast
Emphasis زور	definitely, extremely, obviously, in fact, indeed, absolutely, positively, naturally, always, forever, never, certainly
Sequencing تسلسل/ترتیب لگانا	first, second, third, next, then, following this, at this time, now at this point, after, afterward, subsequently, finally, consequently, previously, thus, therefore, hence, next
Exemplification مثال کے ذریعے توضیح	for example, for instance, in this case, on this occasion, to demonstrate, to illustrate, as an illustration
Summarization خلاصہ، اختصار	in brief, on the whole, summing up, to conclude, in conclusion, therefore, accordingly, thus, as a result, consequently

A. Identify transitional devices in paragraphs 7 &amp; 8.

Ans. Para No. 7: And, for example, furthermore, also,  
Para No. 8: more, about, therefore, only then

پیرا نمبر 8 اور 9 میں تقریباً ہر تراکیب تلاش کریں۔



## Noise In The Environment

443

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

## For the Teacher

Illustrate the use of transitional devices.  
Explain to students that transitional devices link / connect sentences within and beyond paragraphs.

تقریباً ہر ایک کے استعمال کی وضاحت کریں۔

Explain to students that transitional devices link / connect sentences within and beyond paragraphs.

طلباء پر واضح کریں کہ تقریباً ہر ایک کے استعمال کے انداز اور باہر جملوں کو ملا سکیں۔

B. Read the sentences and insert appropriate transitional devices in the blanks given below.

1. It was announced that doctors' salaries would be increased, \_\_\_\_\_ doctors ended their strike.  
a. as a result b. certainly c. and
2. Amjad is an excellent teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ he explains the subject matter very well and makes sure that all students understand the concepts.  
a. consequently b. meanwhile c. for example
3. Amina speaks English very well. \_\_\_\_\_ she does not assist her friends in learning to speak English.  
a. however b. further c. thus
4. The government has levied more taxes. \_\_\_\_\_ the salary structure has not been improved.  
a. in fact b. but c. hence
5. Salma is a good speaker. \_\_\_\_\_ she also writes very well.  
a. in addition b. consequently, c. next

## Adverb Clause:

An Adverb Clause is a group of words which does the work of an Adverb. It usually begins with a subordinating conjunction such as, after, because, until, where, while, unless, as, when, since, if, though, wherever.

جملہ جو فعل کی صفت ظاہر کرے۔  
Adverb Clause الفاظ کا گروپ ہوتا ہے جو Adverb کا کام کرتا ہے۔ یہ عام طور پر subordinating حروف عطف سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔

## Read me first

## THE ADVERB CLAUSE

The part of speech that modifies an Adjective, verb or another adverb is called the Adverb. When that same function is performed by a clause, it is called an Adverb Clause. This clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

Part of speech جو کسی Adjective یا verb یا کسی اور Adverb کا وصف بیان کرے وہ Adverb کہلاتا ہے لیکن جب یہی کام کوئی Clause (جملہ سا جملہ) کرے تو وہ Adverb Clause کہلاتا ہے یہ گزار کی Subordinating conjunction سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔

It usually denotes (i) time (ii) place (iii) cause or reason (iv) effect or result (v) extent (vi) manner (vii) comparison (viii) contrast (ix) condition (x) purpose.

یہ عام طور پر وقت، مقام، وجہ، اثر یا نتیجہ، انداز، انداز، تضاد، حالت اور مقصد ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

## Examples

Function of an adverb clause	Linking words	Examples
Time	when جب	He came <u>when</u> I went out.
Place	where جہاں	He may go <u>where</u> he likes
Cause or reason	because کیونکہ as کیونکہ	Ali will not go <u>because</u> he is ill Or Ali will not go <u>as</u> he is ill.
Effect or Result	that کہ	He ran so fast <u>that</u> he got tired.
Extent	as far as جہاں تک	<u>As far as</u> I know, he is a noble fellow.
Manner	as انداز as if اس طرح	You play <u>as</u> you usually do. He yelled <u>as if</u> he were mad.



Noise In The Environment		444	Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)
Condition	if	اگر	I shall support him <u>if</u> he likes.
Comparison	as - as than	اس طرح نسبت	Ahmad is <u>as</u> honest <u>as</u> his father(is). He is wiser <u>than</u> you (are).
Contrast	though/although		<u>Though</u> he is rich, he is miser <u>Although</u> he is weak, yet he can run fast.
Purpose	that, in order that	تاکہ	We read <u>that</u> we learn. We ran <u>in order that</u> we catch the train.

C. Underline Adverb Clauses in the following sentences. Also encircle the subordinating conjunctions. Adverb clause خط کشیدہ کریں Subordinating Conjunctions پرچسھی دائرہ لگائیں۔  
درج ذیل جملوں میں clause

1. You may sit wherever you like.
2. He will pass if he works hard.
3. We shall wait here until you come.
4. I did not buy it because it was very expensive.
5. Do it before you forget.

ان جملوں میں subordinator conjunctions before اور because, until, if, wherever جیسے الفاظ

#### For the Teacher

Help students identify and use adverb clauses. Adverb Clause شناخت کرنے اور استعمال کرنے میں طلباء کی مدد کریں۔

D. Supply suitable Adverb Clauses. مناسب ایڈورب کلاز استعمال کریں۔

1. Nobody likes him because he is a liar.
2. She sings exactly as we wish.
3. I will not go out until you come back.
4. It shall remain unless you leave.
5. He was not at home so, I spoke to his brother.

E. Use the following Subordinating Conjunctions in sentences.

Since, unless, though, while, as, when, after درج ذیل Subordinating حروف عطف جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔

- Since: چونکہ : I did not hear him since he went away. چونکہ وہ چلا گیا میں نے اُسے نہیں سنا۔  
 Unless: جب تک کہ نہ : You cannot go unless Ali comes. جب تک علی نہیں آتا تم نہیں جا سکتے۔  
 Though: اگرچہ : He failed though he worked hard. اگرچہ اس نے محنت کی وہ ناکام ہو گیا۔  
 While: جبکہ : Make hay while the sun shines. بہتی لگائی میں ہاتھ دھولو۔  
 As: جیسے، کیونکہ : We cannot trust in him as he is a liar. ہم اس پارہیزورس نہیں کر سکتے کیونکہ وہ جھوٹا ہے۔  
 When: جب : His father came when they were gambling. جب وہ جوا کھیل رہے تھے اس کا باپ آ گیا۔  
 After: بعد میں : I began to study after Nadeem went away. ندیم کے چلے جانے کے بعد میں نے مطالعہ شروع کر دیا۔

F. Identify and write these clauses in the relevant columns of the table.

ان کلاز کی شناخت کر کے ان کو متعلقہ کالم میں لکھیں۔

1. Asif plays hockey as he enjoys it.
2. Shazia could not catch the bus because she was late.
3. Ali could not finish the Mathematics test on time although he knew all the sums.
4. Arifa quickly ate her lunch as she was very hungry.
5. Harris is back from work so he must take rest.
6. You must work hard if you want to succeed in life.

No	Independent Clause	Dependent Clause
1	Asif plays hockey	as he enjoys it.
2	Shazia could not catch the bus late	because she was late.
3	Ali could not finish the mathematics test on time	although he knew all the sums.



## Noise In The Environment

445

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

4	Arifa quickly ate her lunch	as she was very hungry
5	Harris is back from work	so he must take rest
6	You must work hard	if you want to succeed in life.

## For the Teacher

Explain to students that adjective clauses and adverb clauses are always dependent clauses.

طلباء پر واضح کریں کہ Adjective Clauses اور Adverb Clauses ہمیشہ ماتحت کلاز ہوتے ہیں۔

G. Read the following sentences and tick the right adverbial clause given in brackets.

درج ذیل جملے پڑھ کر بریکٹوں میں دیئے گئے متعلقہ کلاز پر نشان لگائیں۔

1. The train left the station as Asad arrived. (Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of time) (**Adverbial clause of time**)
2. You can put it wherever you like. (Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of reason) (**Adverbial clause of place**)
3. After the thief had stolen money he left home quickly. (Adverbial clause of time, adverbial clause of manner) (**Adverbial clause of time**)
4. He was very pleased that you have passed (Adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of reason) (**Adverbial clause of reason**)
5. He failed because he did not work hard (Adverbial clause of reason, adverbial clause of place) (**Adverbial clause of reason**)

(نوٹ: تفصیلی مطالعہ کے لئے دیکھئے حصہ گرامر)

(For detail, please consult the part on Grammar)

Use of comma to separate a dependent clause from the main clause.

ماتحت کلاز کو بڑے کلاز سے جدا کرنے کے لئے comma کا استعمال

- a. In a sentence which has an independent and a dependent clause, a comma is used to separate the two if the sentence starts with the dependent clause.

جس جملے میں آزاد اور ماتحت کلاز ہوں دونوں کو جدا کرنے کے لئے کوما استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ بشرطیکہ جملہ ماتحت کلاز سے شروع ہو۔

- b. The dependent clause usually starts with any of these subordinating conjunctions: while, as, although, because, since, if, after, before, until.

ماتحت کلاز عام طور پر درج ذیل کسی بھی ماتحت حرف ربط سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔

- c. If the same sentence starts with an independent clause, no comma is required.

اگر یہی جملہ آزاد کلاز سے شروع ہو تو کوما استعمال نہیں ہوتا۔

Examples:

- a. While I was eating, the doorbell rang.  
The doorbell rang while I was eating.
- b. Because her alarm clock was broken, she was late for class.  
She was late for class because her alarm clock was broken.
- c. If you are sick, you must see a doctor.  
You must see a doctor if you are sick.
- d. When the rain stops, we will clean the driveway.  
We will clean the driveway when the rain stops.

H. Mark the sentences as correct or incorrect. Put a comma to make the sentence correct.

1. Because Aliya missed her school bus, she was late for her school (correct)
2. After Kalim comes home he will take you to the book shop (correct)
3. The class will have the swimming lesson if the instructor comes tomorrow (correct)



4. When it rains, I'll bring an umbrella to school. (correct)  
 5. Although Mr. Asif was sick, he went to work. (Incorrect)

## Writing Skills

A. Write a paragraph on "Effects of Land Pollution on Human Health."

### LAND POLLUTION

Ans. Human garbage, animal waste, mining and agriculture cause land pollution. Chemicals and pesticides also cause soil contamination. This land pollution exerts harmful effects on human health. It causes hearing loss, eye infection, damage of nervous system and anemia. Land is going waste. People's living is ruined. Growth of animals is decreasing which is causing shortage of meat. Humans catch diseases due to eating articles affected by insecticides. Plant life is also under a great threat.

B. Write an application to the Principal of your school for arranging separate bins for dry waste (plastic, glass, paper).

مختار کوڑے کرکٹ کے لئے علیحدہ علیحدہ ڈبوں کا انتظام کرنے کے لیے سکول کے پرنسپل کو درخواست لکھیں۔

The Principal,  
Govt. Secondary School,  
Gujrat.

Dear Sir/Madam,

We are the students of 9th class. We want to bring an important point to your notice. Waste papers and other waste material lie scattered here and there. It causes pollution in the environment which causes the spread of diseases. You are requested to arrange separate bins for dry waste at different points in school. It will be a great favour to the whole school.

Thanking you in anticipation

Yours obediently,  
Students of 9th Class.

C. Write a letter to the Executive Officer Environmental Protection Agency in your city, informing him about the irregular collection of solid waste in your area.

اپنے شہر کے ماحولیاتی تحفظ ادارے کے ایگزیکٹو آفیسر کو خط لکھیں اور اسے اپنے علاقے سے ٹھوس گندگی کی تہہ قاعدہ صفائی کے بارے میں آگاہ کریں۔

Examination Hall,  
City A.B.C,  
March 3, 2017.

The Executive Officer Environmental Protection Agency,  
City A.B.C.

Dear Sir,

Through this letter, I want to draw your attention to the serious problem of today. Heaps of solid waste lie scattered here and there in our city. There is no system of their regular removal. These heaps cause environmental pollution. They give out ill-smell. Epidemic may break out any moment. You are requested to take personal notice and make arrangements for their regular removal and save us from this nuisance.

Your Sincerely,



## For the Teacher

Tell the students that dry waste i.e. used papers, juice boxes and bottles can be recycled.

Such material should be disposed of in the respective bins.

Arrange students' visit to a Recycling Plant.

طلباء کو بتائیں کہ خشک مواد یعنی استعمال شدہ کاغذات، جوس کے ڈبے اور بوتلیں دوبارہ تیار ہو سکتے ہیں۔  
اس قسم کے مواد کو متعلقہ ٹین کے ڈبوں میں رکھنا چاہیے۔  
ری سائیکلنگ پلانٹ پر طلباء کے دورہ کا انتظام کریں۔

## Sample Letter

Examination Hall,  
City A.B.C,  
March 20, 2017.

The Chairman,  
Punjab Textbook Board  
Lahore.

Subject: Shortage of Textbooks.  
Dear/Sir/Madam,

We are students of 9th class. We are confronted with the problem of the paucity of textbooks in the area. This state of affairs is causing a great loss to our studies. We want to draw your attention to this grave issue and hope for an instant favour. Kindly ensure availability of the textbooks in the area at the earliest. Hope for a favourable response.

Sincerely,

Students of all the sections of 9th class

## Oral Communication Skills (زبانی گفتگو کی مہارتیں)

## Expressions of advice

I think you should ---

You ought to ---

If I were you ---

If I were in your position ---

I don't think you should ---

You ought not to ---

If I were in your place ---

I suggest that you ---

## For the Teacher

Guide students to write a formal letter following the given flow chart and sample.

Help them write and revise formal letters and applications in extended social and academic environment.

Guide them to write the address on the envelope clearly and in proper format.

## ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Q.1 Choose the word with correct spelling.

1. polution

2. defaine

3. desrupt

4. functioning

5. serious

pollution

define

disrupt

functioning

serious

pollutin

dafine

disrept

fonctioning

sarious

pollutian

defien

disript

functioning

sireous



Noise In The Environment		448	Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)	
6.	source	source	saorse	soarce
7.	descomfort	discomfirt	discomfirt	discomfort
8.	nuesance	nuisance	nuisance	nuisance
9.	dangaros	dangeros	dengerous	dangerous
10.	instance	enstance	instence	instanse
11.	protaction	pratection	protection	prutection
12.	decibels	decibles	dicebels	decebels
13.	acceptable	accetabel	ececeptable	acceptable
14.	traffic	trafic	treffic	traffec
15.	constriction	constraction	construction	construction
16.	electronic	elictronic	electronec	electranic
17.	apliances	appliances	applianses	eppliances
18.	tronspart	transport	trensport	transport
19.	vehcles	vehicls	vehicles	vehicals
20.	stresful	strassful	stressfil	stressful
21.	communities	communities	communitieties	communitis
22.	population	popolation	populetion	papulation
23.	development	devioplment	developmnt	developmant
24.	multiplied	multiplied	multiplied	multiplied
25.	imense	immense	immence	emmanse
26.	honkeng	honking	henking	hunking
27.	resedential	residintial	residential	residential
28.	axposed	exposed	exposad	ixposed
29.	unavoideble	unaviodable	enavoidable	anavoidable
30.	usuelly	usaully	usuolly	usaally
31.	transpart	tranport	trensport	transpert
32.	euequment	equapment	equipment	equipmant
33.	grilling	grelling	griling	grilleng
34.	pierceng	peircing	piering	piercing
35.	desturb	disterb	distarb	disturb
36.	fatigue	fetigue	fateague	fateague
37.	technalogy	technology	tachnology	tichnology
38.	unmonetored	unmonitared	ammonitored	enmonitored
39.	elecricity	electricity	ilectricity	elictricity
40.	iretant	irretant	erritant	irritant
41.	excessively	excessevely	excissively	excessivaly
42.	responsebility	rasponsibility	responsibility	responsibility
43.	trouble	traoble	troable	troable
44.	damege	damage	damige	damage
45.	agression	aggresion	aggression	agressian
46.	depression	dipression	deprission	deprassion
47.	enxiety	anxiaty	anxiety	inxiety
48.	tansion	tensean	tancion	tension
49.	utilize	utelize	utileze	utilaze
50.	verious	vareous	varios	various
51.	comercial	commercial	commersial	commertial



52. figures	fefigures	fagure	figares
53. ensare	unsure	ansure	ensure
54. expedite	expadite	expedate	expidite
55. menimize	minemize	minimeze	minimize
56. anforce	enforce	unforce	inforce
57. prohebit	prohibet	prohibit	prohabit
58. descourage	discourage	discorege	discouerge
59. awareness	awereness	awaraness	aweranass
60. acquare	acquire	acquere	acquaire

Q.2: Choose the correct meaning of the the underlined world.

- Pollution means: a. impurity b. purity c. openness d. closeness
- Disrupt means: a. join b. please c. disturb d. jocund
- It is a big source of discomfort. a. pill b. pain c. time d. means
- Nuisance means: a. joy b. delight c. trouble d. harrassment
- Traffic has multiplied. a. thinned b. increased c. abated d. vanished
- This has given rise to pollution. a. given anger b. given birth c. given away d. given cold
- Immense means: a. huge b. mild c. minor d. light
- Mushroom means: a. increasing b. decreasing c. slow d. dead
- Unmonitored means: a. checked b. unchecked c. pecked d. backed
- Irritant means: a. troubling b. pleasing c. lovely d. truly
- Damage means: a. profit b. benefit c. stress d. loss
- In addition means: a. additional b. moreover c. more d. but
- Bring down means: a. lessen b. increase c. avoid d. add to
- Gear up means: a. note b. denote c. adopt d. avoid
- Enforce means: a. bring b. damage c. violate d. promulgate
- Expedite construction work. a. quicken b. flicker c. get d. lose
- Minimize pollution: a. increase b. accelerate c. lessen d. note
- Prohibit means: a. ask b. forbid c. enthrall d. allow
- Avoid means: a. escape b. introduce c. lick d. cut

Ans: 1. a, 2. c, 3. d, 4. c, 5. b, 6. b, 7. a, 8. a, 9. b, 10. a, 11. d, 12. b, 13. a, 14. c, 15. d, 16. a, 17. c, 18. b, 19. a

### Q.3 Answer the following questions.

1. What source is noise pollution?

Ans. Noise pollution is a source of discomfort, stress and nuisance.

2. Which maximum level of decibels is acceptable?

Ans. Maximum 75 decibels is acceptable.

3. Which level has reached in Lahore?

Ans. It has reached 91 decibels in Lahore.

4. What are the major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan?

Ans. Road traffic, construction sites, careless use of electronic appliances and loud speech modes are major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan.

ٹرینک، تعمیراتی مقامات، آلات بجلی کا غیر صحیح استعمال اور بولنے کا بلند انداز پاکستان میں صوتی آلودگی کی بڑی وجوہات ہیں۔

5. What should people develop to save others from their careless actions?



## Noise In The Environment

450

## Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

Ans. They should develop civic responsibility to save others from their careless actions.  
 6. What should government do to bring down noise level?  
 Ans. The government should strictly enforce the decibels recommended by PEPA. It should ensure smooth traffic flow, block noise emitting vehicles, use noise barriers and expedite construction work.  
 حکومت کو چاہیے کہ PEPA کے سفارش کردہ ڈیسی بل سختی سے نافذ کریں۔ اس کو چاہیے کہ ٹریفک کاررواں بہاؤ، شور خارج کرنے والی گاڑیاں روکنا، آواز رکاوٹیں استعمال کرے اور تعمیراتی کام تیز کرے۔

Q.4. Use the following words/phrases/idioms in your sentences

- |                     |                       |  |  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1 Disrupt           | خلل ڈالنا             | Noise disrupts routine of life.  | دورج ذیل الفاظ کو اپنے جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔<br>شور زندگی کے معمولات میں خلل ڈالتا ہے۔ |
| 2 Discomfort        | بے چینی               | Noise causes discomfort.   | شور بے چینی کا باعث بنتا ہے۔   |
| 3 Nuisance          | پریشانی               | Noise causes nuisance.   | شور پریشانی کا باعث بنتا ہے۔   |
| 4 For instance      | مثال کے طور پر        | Many countries, for instance, Mexico and Japan, have a lot of earthquakes. |  |
| 5 Acceptable        | قابل قبول             | Your offer is not acceptable.  | بہت سے ممالک مثلاً میکسیکو اور جاپان میں بہت زیادہ زلزلے آتے ہیں۔                        |
| 6 At risk           | خطرہ میں              | His policy put his life at risk.   | آپ کی پیش کش قابل قبول نہیں ہے۔  |
| 7 Source of         | کا ذریعہ              | Noise is a source of discomfort.   | اس کی بالیسی نے اس کی زندگی کو خطرے میں ڈال دیا۔   |
| 8 Dangerous level   | خطرناک حد             | Noise pollution has reached dangerous level.                               | شور صوتی بے چینی کا ذریعہ ہے۔  |
| 9 Claim             | دعویٰ کرنا            | He claims to be genius.  | آلودگی خوفناک حد کو چھو رہی ہے۔  |
| 10 Transportation   | نقل و حمل             | Transportation causes a lot of noise                                       | وہ ذہین ہونے کا دعویٰ کرتا ہے۔   |
| 11 Appliances       | آلات                  | People spend a lot on home appliances.                                     | نقل و حمل بہت زیادہ شور کا باعث بنتی ہے۔   |
| 12 Growth           | افزائش                | The growth of this tree is rapid.  | لوگ گھریلو آلات پر بہت زیادہ رقم صرف کرتے ہیں۔   |
| 13 Give rise to     | سبب بننا              | His remark gave rise to discussion.  | اس درخت کی افزائش تیز ہے۔  |
| 14 Immense          | بڑا، کافی             | She spends immense amount on beautification.                               | اس کا تیرہ بحث کا سبب بنا۔   |
| 15 Unwarranted      | بے جا                 | Unwarranted noise should be stopped.                                       | وہ بناوٹسنگھار پر بہت سی رقم خرچ کرتی ہے۔  |
| 16 Honking          | ہارن بجانا            | Honking of horns create much noise.  | بے جا شور کو روکا جانا چاہیے۔  |
| 17 Residential      | رہائشی                | Residential areas should be free from noise.                               | ہارن بجانا بڑا شور پیدا کرتا ہے۔   |
| 18 Expose           | ظاہر ہونا، سامنے لانا | He was exposed as a fraud.   | رہائشی علاقے شور سے پاک ہونے چاہیے۔  |
| 19 Resident         | رہائشی                | I am the resident of WAPDA Town.   | وہ دھوکے باز کے طور پر سامنے آیا۔  |
| 20 Unavoidable      | ناگزیر                | War is unavoidable on Kashmir.   | میں واپڈا ٹاؤن کا رہائشی ہوں۔  |
| 21 Equipment        | آلہ                   | The hospital is lacking in medical equipments.                             | کشمیر میں جنگ ناگزیر ہے۔   |
| 22 Pierce           | سوراخ بنانا           | A bullet (گولی) pierced his arm.   | ہسپتال میں طبی آلات کی کمی ہے۔   |
| 23 Highly stressful | شدید باؤ والی         | Noise proves highly stressful.   | گولی نے اس کے بازو میں سوراخ کر دیا۔   |
| 24 Another source   | دوسرا ذریعہ           | Technology is another source of noise pollution.                           | شور شدید باؤ کا ذریعہ ہے۔  |



## Noise In The Environment

451

Textbook-9 (Complete S

- 25 Time-consuming وقت طلب Construction work is time - consuming. -ت طلب ہوتا ہے۔
- 26 Unmonitored use غیر ضروری استعمال Unmonitored use of technology causes pollution. -باغیر ضروری استعمال اسے آلودگی کا باعث بنتا ہے۔
- 27 Usually عموماً I usually sleep early. -میں عموماً سو جلدی ہوتا ہوں۔
- 28 Excessively بے تحاشا You waste water excessively. -اس نے بے تحاشا پانی ضائع کرتے ہیں۔
- 29 Ill at ease بے چین The student was ill at ease. -طالب علم بے چین تھا۔
- 30 Troubled پریشان People are troubled by traffic. -لوگ ٹریفک سے پریشان ہوتے ہیں۔
- 31 Damage نقصان Flood caused a lot of damage. -سیلاب بہت زیادہ نقصان کا باعث بنا۔
- 32 Impact اثر Noise leaves bad impact on nerves. -شور اعصاب پر برا اثر ڈالتا ہے۔
- 33 Aggression اشتعال Aggression causes problems. -اشتعال مسائل پیدا کرتا ہے۔
- 34 Hypertension بلند فشار خون Noise causes hypertension. -شور بلند فشار خون کا سبب بنتا ہے۔
- 35 Restlessness بے چینی Noise causes restlessness. -شور بے چینی کا باعث بنتا ہے۔
- 36 Depression ذہنی تناؤ Noise causes depression. -شور ذہنی تناؤ کا باعث بنتا ہے۔
- 37 Anxiety تشویش Noise can cause anxiety. -شور تشویش کا باعث بن سکتا ہے۔
- 38 Emotional جذباتی He got emotional during the speech. -تقریر کے دوران وہ جذباتی ہو گیا۔
- 39 In addition کے علاوہ In addition to a villa, he has a flat in Murree. -اپنے گھر کے علاوہ مری میں اس کا ایک فلیٹ بھی ہے۔
- 40 Tension تناؤ He was in great tension. -وہ بڑے تناؤ میں تھا۔

Q.5. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubble.

گرامر کے لحاظ سے درست کا انتخاب کر کے bubble پُر کریں۔

- (1) Furthermore the government should frame laws to control traffic. The underlined word is a/an a. transitional device b. interjection c. adjective d. noun
- (2) Do it before you forget. The underlined clause is a. adjective clause b. noun clause c. adverb clause d. none.
- (3) Make hay while the sun shines. The underlined word is a/an a. transitional device b. subordinating conjunction c. adjective d. pronoun
- (4) Asif plays hockey as he enjoys it. The underlined clause is a. dependent clause b. independent clause c. adverb clause d. noun clause
- (5) She sings exactly as we wish. The underlined clause is a. noun clause b. adjective clause c. none d. adverb clause
- (6) Beside the ungathered rice he lay. The underlined phrase is a/an a. preposition phrase b. adverb phrase c. noun phrase d. adjective phrase
- (7) The moment which is lost, is lost forever. The underlined word is a/an a. possessive pronoun b. indefinite pronoun c. relative pronoun d. reflexive pronoun
- (8) I shall wait here until you come. The underlined words are a. noun clause b. adjective clause c. noun phrase d. adverb clause
- (9) He failed because he did not work hard. The underlined words are adverbial clause of a. place b. reason c. time d. manner
- (10) She will pass if she works hard. The underlined words are a. noun clause b. dependent clause c. adjective clause d. adverb clause
- (11) Noise pollution is defined as any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of life. The underlined word is example of (a) adjective of number (b) adjective of quality (c) demonstrative adjective (d) adjective of quantity
- (12) If left unchecked, it can have serious effects. The underlined word is example of (a) conjunction (b) interjection (c) adjective (d) adverb
- (13) Noise pollution is one of the biggest sources of discomfort, stress and nuisance in



- The underlined word is example of  
 Ans. The non noun (b) proper noun (c) abstract noun (d) proper adjective
- urban areas and big cities, noise pollution has reached dangerous level. The underlined word is example of  
 6. What adjective (b) proverb (c) conjunction (d) interjection
- Ans. This means that the mental and physical health of so many people is at risk. The underlined word is example of  
 (a) relative adverb (b) adverb of quality (c) interrogative adverb (d) simple adverb
- (16) Noise coming from different modes of transport causes noise pollution. The underlined word is example of  
 (a) gerund (b) article (c) infinitive (d) participle
- (17) Another source of noise pollution in urban areas is the work on construction sites. The underlined word is example of  
 (a) verb (b) preposition (c) article (d) infinitive
- (18) Construction work in urban areas is usually slow and time-consuming. The underlined word is example of  
 (a) noun (b) pronoun (c) adverb (d) adjective
- (19) It not only affects workers by causing mental fatigue. The underlined word is a/an  
 (a) adjective (b) adverb (c) noun (d) participle
- (20) Use of technology is another source of noise pollution. The underlined word is example of  
 (a) verb (b) helping verb (c) gerund (d) proverb
- (21) Tree branches were covered with blanket of snow. In this sentence we find an example of  
 (a) alliteration (b) personification (c) simile (d) metaphor
- (22) He is fond of cooking. The underlined word is a/an  
 (a) past participle (b) gerund (c) present participle (d) infinitive
- (23) "Many" is a/an (a) adjective of quality (b) adjective of quantity (c) adjective of number (d) adjective of origin
- (24) He came after the night had fallen. The underlined clause is an adverb clause of \_\_\_\_  
 (a) condition (b) place (c) time (d) reason
- Ans.: 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.a 5.d 6.b 7.c 8.d 9.b 10.d 11.c 12.a 13.b 14.c 15.d 16.a 17.b 18.d 19.d 20.a 21.b 22.b 23.c 24.c